

## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



a5B319

4  
FC

5

copy 2

U.S. Department of Agriculture • Foreign Agricultural Service • Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
NAT'L AGRIC. LIBRARY  
RECEIVED

# foreign agriculture circular

JAN 2 '85

## horticultural products

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board • USDA

FHORT 12-84  
December 1984

### HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

FEATURES:	Mediterranean Citrus.....	Page 5
	Export Outlook for FY 1985.....	Page 6
	Raisin Situation.....	Page 12
	Dried Prune Situation.....	Page 20
DEPARTMENTS:	Market Access and Opportunities.....	Page 2
	Market Promotion Activities.....	Page 3
	Commodity Update.....	Page 3
	U.S. Imports of Selected Horticultural Products.....	Page 24
	U.S. Exports of Selected Horticultural Products.....	Page 26

### EXPORT SUMMARY

Horticultural exports during October, the first month of fiscal year 1985, were valued at \$256 million, 3 percent above a year earlier. A surge in tree nut exports was largely responsible for the encouraging sales performance. A heavy movement to Germany, the USSR and Japan pushed October exports of shelled almonds to \$42 million compared to only \$15 million in October 1983. Walnut and prepared almond exports also showed stronger sales in October. While the overall monthly results were positive, a weak showing by the entire citrus sector along with a reduced flow of apples, pears and grapes tempered October's gain. A special feature article discussing the prospects for horticultural exports during the upcoming year begins on page 6 of this circular.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures in this report, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 U.S. gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl)=26.42 U.S. gallons and 1 hectare=2.471 acres.



MARKET ACCESS AND OPPORTUNITIES

--Sweden has announced an opening date for fresh pear imports of November 21, 1984. Last season's opening date was November 9, 1983. The Swedish import trade expects that the opening date for apple imports will be in the first half of January 1985.

--Japanese demand for U.S. onions could remain strong for the next few months because of a smaller than anticipated onion crop in Hokkaido and reduced availabilities in Korea, a traditional supplier of onions to Japan. In October 1984 Japan's imports of U.S. onions surged to 16,186 metric tons. This volume was almost four times the quantity imported in the previous month and in October 1983.

Normally about one-half of Hokkaido's onion crop is marketed by the end of December with the balance sold January-March. This year, the smaller crop may result in a larger percentage marketed by the end of December. If this occurs, demand for U.S. onions should remain firm until a new Japanese crop is harvested in the spring of 1985.

Wholesale prices for Hokkaido onions recently were around 3,000 yen (\$12.25) per 20 kgs. for large sizes and 2,200 yen (\$9) per 20 kgs. for medium sizes. These prices were about 20 to 30 percent above those prevailing the same time a year ago.

--A large slice of the retail food market in France is being captured by large supermarkets and "hypermarkets" selling both food and general merchandise. In 1970 the market share of these stores was 17 percent. By 1980 it had increased to 39 percent and is expected to rise to around 47 percent by 1990. This growth has been primarily at the expense of small neighborhood grocery stores and, to a lesser extent, speciality stores. These latter stores, specializing mainly in bakery and pastry items, seafood, delicatessen foods, produce and meats, supply about 29 percent of the retail market.

--The Government of Taiwan has decided to temporarily lower tariff rates on raisins. The following reductions are effective from November 5, 1984, to February 28, 1985:

<u>Tariff No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Old Tariff 1/</u>	<u>New Tariff 1/</u>
0804(2)A	Dried Grapes in Bulk	NTDLS 15 per kg.	NTDLS 14 per kg.
0804(2)B	Dried Grapes not Bulk	NTDLS 17 per kg.	NTDLS 16 per kg.

1/ Tariff expressed in Taiwanese dollars. In late November, 39.48 NTDLS=U.S. \$1.00.

This measure was taken as an administrative action in order to make changes effective immediately. More wide ranging changes in tariff rates, requiring legislative approval, are expected to be considered in February.

--On November 6, 1984, Thailand abolished the 20 percent surtax imposed on imports of fresh fruit including apples and dried fruit, nuts and wine. This action was taken to mitigate the impact on consumer prices of the recent 17.4 percent devaluation of the Thai currency.



MARKET PROMOTION

--The Florida Nurserymen and Growers Association (FNGA), an FAS cooperator, was awarded a gold medal and a "praise of honor" for their exhibit in the 1984 International Garden Festival held this year in Liverpool, England. FNGA's participation in the show was part of their ongoing promotional program for tropical foliage plants in Europe. The indoor exhibit, which displayed a landscaped patio setting, was seen by over 3 million visitors.

--The National Potato Promotion Board, also an FAS cooperator, is expanding its promotional activities within the Pacific Rim countries. Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore are the targets for these promotional activities. Cooking demonstrations will be held by chefs to promote the usage and preparation of U.S. potato products. Market research using a focus group will be conducted to help determine future promotional activities and market potential. Also, in Korea, the Board is assessing the growth of the fast food industry. Exports of U.S. frozen french fries in 1983 to Korea, Hong Kong and Singapore were 262 metric tons, 3,738 metric tons and 1,629 metric tons, respectively. Exports to Hong Kong have doubled since 1979, while exports to Singapore have tripled during the same time period.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--Japan's 1984/85 citrus production is forecast at 3.0 million tons, down 18 percent from last season's crop. The tangerine harvest is expected to be approximately 2.6 million tons, 20 percent below last year and the smallest outturn since 1969/70. The smaller citrus crop is attributed to an unusually severe winter and the continuing area reduction under a government-sponsored production adjustment program.

--Brazil's 1984 commercial orange crop in the state of Sao Paulo is expected to total 185 million boxes (40.8-kilogram boxes), up 5 million boxes from the previous estimate. As of early December, about 80 percent of the 1984 commercial orange crop had been harvested. Dry weather from May through June and low fertilization prior to the 1983 Florida freeze have induced excellent processing yields with total outturn of frozen concentrated orange juice estimated at 685,000 metric tons at 65° brix compared to 508,000 tons a year ago. The larger availability, a strong world demand, and some upward quota flexibility on the part of the Brazilian Government could allow 1984/85 (July-June) exports of FCOJ to reach 670,000 tons compared to 584,000 tons in 1983/84. Brazil's minimum export price will continue at \$1,800 per metric ton through June 30, 1985.

Prospects for the 1985 season started off well with an excellent September bloom. The bloom, however, was followed by scattered dry weather in October and early November, which caused an above average amount of small fruit to drop. More recently, widespread and abundant rains have fallen throughout the commercial orange area, improving the outlook for the 1985 crop. Orange production currently is projected to be up 10 to 15 percent in 1985, assuming normal weather during the remainder of the growing season.



--Thailand's ban on establishing new pineapple processing plants has been lifted. The ban, imposed November 1978, also prohibited the expansion of existing facilities. The ban turnabout was instigated by ample raw pineapple supplies relative to canning production capacity and Ministry of Industry studies indicating a growth trend in overseas markets. Thailand canned pineapple exports during January-July, 1984 totaled 130,889 metric tons, up 16 percent from the same period in 1983. Total canned pineapple exports in 1983 were 137,795 tons. Expectations are that exports of Thai canned pineapple will reach some 150,000 tons in 1984, while frozen fruit exports are expected to reach the 15,000-ton level.

--U.S. West Coast onion exporters landed a tender to ship 5,000 metric tons of onions to South Korea at \$340/ton C&F. The Netherlands originally had won the tender to supply onions; but because of a short crop it was unable to fulfill the tonnage required, and the Korean Government granted a change in origin to the United States.

Spain's 1984/85 canned peach pack is estimated at 40,000 metric tons, compared with 35,000 tons a year earlier. Current export prospects are for only a small increase over the 19,700 tons shipped in 1983/84.

Greek canned peach output in 1984 is estimated at 174,000 tons, net weight, up from 154,000 tons last year.

--The Argentine Government has reduced the export subsidy on concentrated apple juice (CAJ) from 5 percent to 1 percent of the f.o.b. value. Apparently the 10 percent rebate on exports of CAJ shipped from the Patagonian ports of San Antonio Este and Puerto Madryn remains in effect.

--In 1983/84 exports of selected fresh vegetables from Canada's Quebec and Ontario Provinces to the United States increased by 68 percent over the average of the previous 5 seasons. Onions, which come mainly from Ontario and are shipped mostly in the winter and spring months, showed the greatest growth. Carrots, the biggest volume item, are shipped out of both Quebec and Ontario. In 1983/84 16 percent of the 2 province's carrot shipments were destined for processing plants. All of the processing carrots were shipped from Ontario. Most of the cucumber shipments are greenhouse-grown.

QUEBEC AND ONTARIO: EXPORTS OF SELECTED VEGETABLES  
TO THE UNITED STATES  
(Metric Tons)

Item	AVERAGE	
	1978/79-1982/83	1983/84
Cabbage.....	2,949	8,426
Carrots.....	44,364	63,026
Cauliflower.....	2,176	3,582
Celery.....	3,044	4,992
Cucumber.....	901	892
Lettuce.....	2,624	4,071
Onions.....	3,648	15,461

SOURCE: Agriculture Canada



--Spanish wine production for 1984 is estimated at 35 million hectoliters (hl) (925 million gallons), 11 percent greater than a year earlier, but below early season expectations of 50 million hl, as weather conditions were unfavorable later in the season. Wine exports in 1984 are expected to exceed the 5.6 million hl of 1983, with West Germany, the United Kingdom, and the USSR being the principal markets. Despite rising exports, the government continues to divert significant quantities of surplus wine to distillation for alcohol.

### MEDITERRANEAN CITRUS OUTLOOK

Total 1984/85 citrus production in the major exporting countries of the Mediterranean Basin is forecast to decline 10 percent from last season's high level. Crop outturn of all citrus varieties is expected to fall. The dropoff in production is most marked in Italy and Spain, in the former due principally to the alternate bearing tendency of citrus trees and in the latter because of dry weather and a shortage of irrigation water. Export shipments by Mediterranean producers, particularly Spain and Israel, will also be down during the current season.

#### MEDITERRANEAN BASIN: CITRUS PRODUCTION AND TRADE 1983/84 and FORECAST FOR 1984/85 (1,000 Metric Tons)

Country	Oranges		Tangerines		Lemons		Grapefruit	
	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85	1983/84	1984/85
Cyprus.....								
Production.....	209	147	3	4	48	49	105	89
Exports.....	126	114	1	1	37	36	77	67
Egypt.....								
Production.....	1,243	1,255	106	130	1	1	3	3
Exports.....	183	185	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece.....								
Production.....	691	787	58	60	188	200	4	5
Exports.....	158	180	1	5	58	60	---	---
Israel.....								
Production.....	952	862	89	90	52	57	397	375
Exports.....	382	350	29	30	24	25	147	130
Italy.....								
Production.....	2,299	1,800	470	390	855	750	6	6
Exports.....	138	130	8	6	125	110	1	1
Morocco.....								
Production.....	731	735	243	243	9	9	9	9
Exports.....	392	415	132	130	1	1	---	---
Spain.....								
Production.....	2,077	1,885	1,263	1,026	523	433	13	13
Exports.....	1,103	1,020	881	785	377	340	6	5
Turkey.....								
Production.....	600	540	180	160	230	200	24	22
Exports.....	66	70	52	50	130	110	19	20
Total.....								
Production.....	8,802	8,011	2,412	2,103	1,906	1,699	561	522
Exports.....	2,548	2,464	1,104	1,007	752	682	250	223



EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

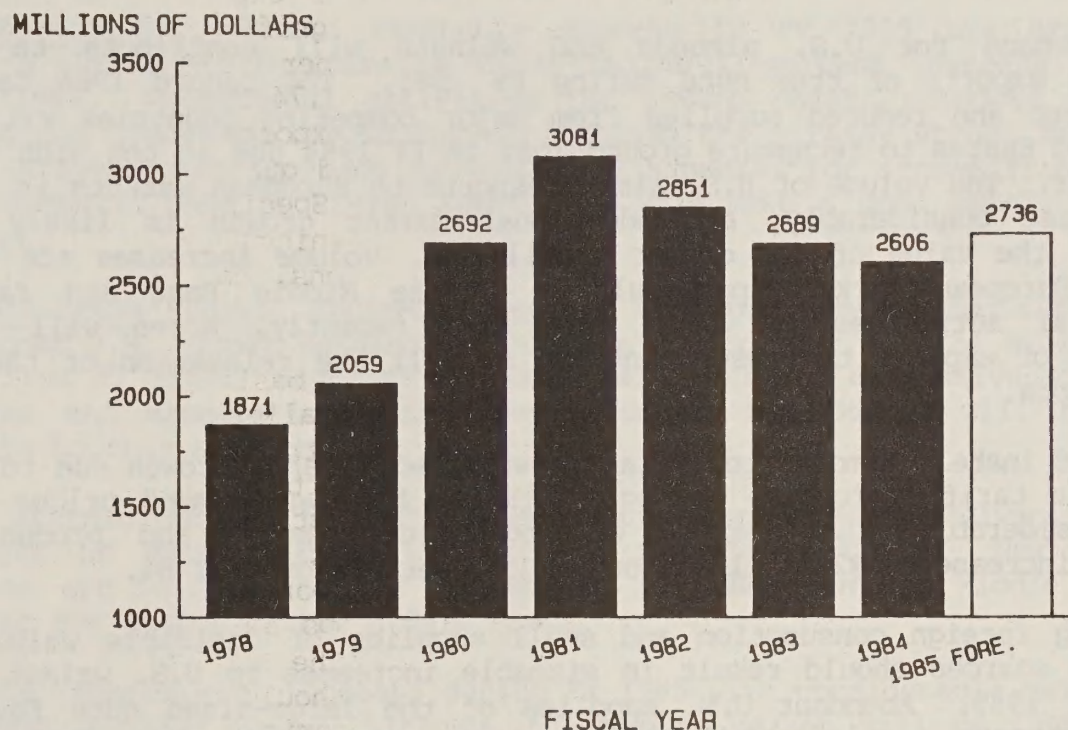
Overview: Horticultural exports, in general, are expected to reverse the downward trend of recent years and register a significant increase in both volume and value in fiscal year (FY) 1985 (October 1984 through September 1985). Export value for FY 1985 is forecast at \$2.74 billion, a 5.0 percent increase over FY 1984 horticultural product exports of \$2.61 billion. Substantial increases are expected in the value and quantity exported of tree nuts, non-citrus fruits and processed vegetables. Specific products which are projected to contribute to the growth in export earnings are almonds, walnuts, apples, grapes, orange and grapefruit juices, onions, canned and frozen corn and frozen potatoes.

The stronger export performance is forecast on the basis of healthy domestic supply and high quality of major export crops, smaller crops in competitor countries, a stabilization of the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, continued strong economic growth in the Far East and the export promotion effort on the part of FAS and cooperating organizations. Harvests above last year's for almonds, walnuts, clingstone peaches and sweet corn. High quality-product is available for walnut, apple, grape, and raisin exports. A relatively small almond crop in Spain and weather-damaged onion crops in Japan and Korea will lead to increased exports of these commodities. The substantial increase in the value of the dollar over the past two years should moderate as interest rates fall in the United States due to slower economic growth and actions to diminish the budget deficit. The economies of Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan are expected to grow rapidly in 1985 while the Japanese economy should slow down but still experience moderate growth. Export promotions are expected to aid sales in the Middle East, Far East and Western Europe. The promotion of fresh deciduous fruits in the Far East has been especially successful.

General economic conditions in most of the major export markets for horticultural products favor at least a stabilization of earnings, rather than the decline experienced from FY 1982 to FY 1984. Canada, which accounts for 30 percent of the value of export earnings, will experience an economic slowdown in concert with the United States, but consumer spending should continue to increase at a healthy pace. The Japanese economy will also experience slower growth, but the drop in growth rates will be less precipitous than in the United States. Exports to Japan should be aided by increased consumer spending, the slow removal of import restrictions and the anticipated stronger Yen. The other Far Eastern economies will experience rapid growth, but the political environment in Hong Kong may affect the strength of the Hong Kong dollar. Low rates of growth are expected in Western Europe, although the value of the dollar should stabilize against their currencies. West Germany may be a bright spot, experiencing moderate economic growth. The economy of the other major export market in Europe, the United Kingdom, is expected to suffer under the strains of continued labor unrest. Scandinavia, an important market, should experience low to moderate rates of growth. The important Arabian Gulf markets may tend to stagnate as a whole. Export growth in these countries depends upon the foreign work force, mainly employed in industrial and infrastructure construction. With declining oil revenues in Saudi Arabia, the pace of construction is expected to slow dramatically. In Latin America, improved economic conditions will not be matched by increased horticultural product exports as long as import restrictions continue in this once-important market.

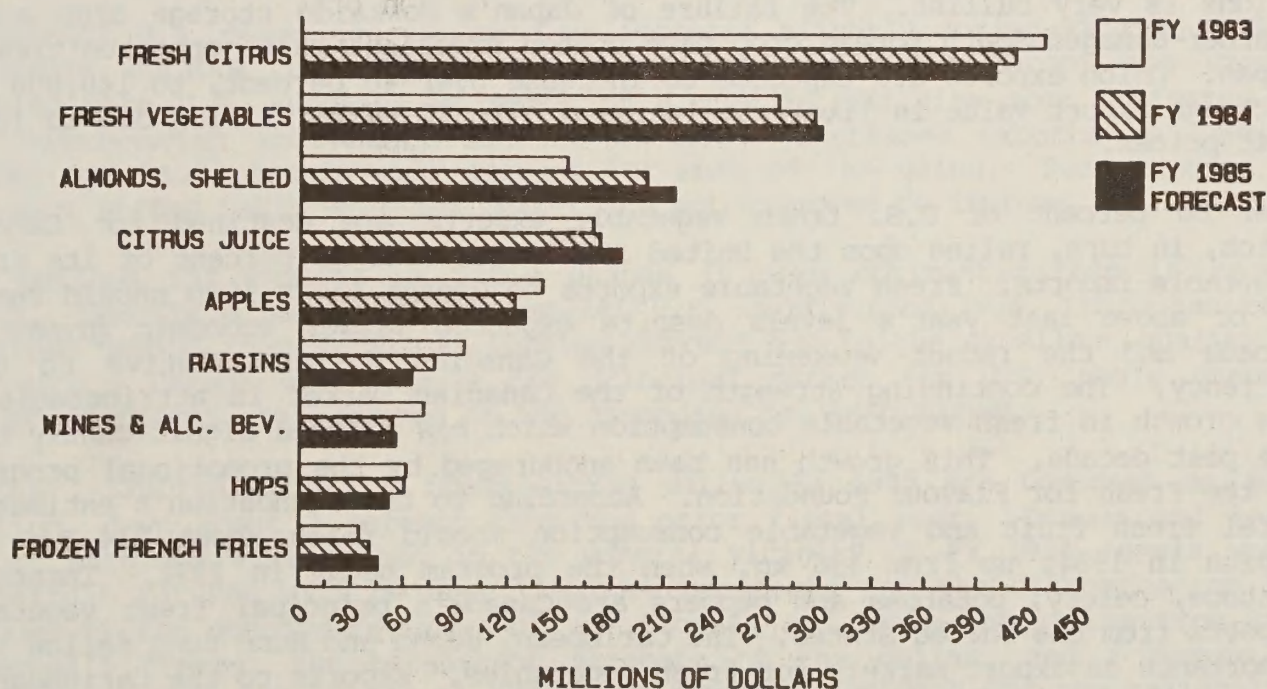


## U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FY 1978-84 AND FY 1985 FORECAST



Horticultural and Tropical Products Division  
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA

## HORTICULTURAL PRODUCT EXPORTS: FY 1985 FORECASTS AND FY 1983-84 ACTUAL FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES



Horticultural and Tropical Products Division  
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA



## EXPORT OUTLOOK

Tree Nuts: Exports of tree nuts are expected to account for 50 percent of the growth in export value of horticultural products from FY 1984 to FY 1985. Exports of tree nuts are expected to increase 18 percent in value, to \$438 million, and 25 percent in tonnage, to 171,000 metric tons.

Strong demand for U.S. almonds and walnuts will contribute to sharply increased exports of tree nuts during FY 1985. The record 1984 California almond crop and reduced supplies from major competing countries will enable the United States to recapture ground lost in FY 1984 due to the high value of the dollar. The volume of U.S. almond exports to European markets is expected to increase considerably, and additional market growth is likely if, as expected, the value of the dollar stabilizes. Volume increases are forecast for non-European markets particularly in the Middle East and Far East. Promotional activities in Japan and, more recently, Korea will aid the expansion of exports to these countries as will the relaxation of the Korean import quota.

Exports of inshell almonds to India are expected to show growth due to changes in India's tariff structure during FY 1984. Although almond prices will be down considerably, U.S. export earnings from almonds and products will probably increase to \$296 million or about 8 percent over FY 84.

Increasing foreign consumption and small supplies of desirable walnuts from competing sources should result in sizeable increases in U.S. walnut exports during FY 1985. Abundant U.S. supplies of the large-sized nuts favored by major customers coupled with little or no competition from France should foster a slight recovery of 5 to 10 percent in the price of jumbo walnuts.

U.S. pecans will be promoted in Europe under a recently initiated cooperator program. The Algerian market presents pockets of opportunity for various tree nuts.

Fresh Vegetables: While the export outlook for fresh vegetables as a whole is likely to be flat in FY 1985, registering a 1 percent increase, the market for onions is very bullish. The failure of Japan's Hokkaido storage crop and a weather-damaged South Korean crop have opened excellent sales opportunities in Japan. Onion exports are expected to increase over 40 percent, to 140,000 MT, although export value is likely to increase only \$7 to \$8 million due to lower unit prices.

Over 80 percent of U.S. fresh vegetable exports are destined for Canada, which, in turn, relies upon the United States for over 90 percent of its fresh vegetable imports. Fresh vegetable exports to Canada in FY 1985 should remain at or above last year's levels despite expected slower economic growth in Canada and the recent weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to U.S. currency. The continuing strength of the Canadian market is attributable to the growth in fresh vegetable consumption which has climbed significantly over the past decade. This growth has been encouraged by the promotional programs of the Fresh for Flavour Foundation. According to the Foundation's estimates, total fresh fruit and vegetable consumption should reach about 214 kg. per capita in 1984, up from 136 kg. when the program began in 1972. Tomatoes, lettuce, celery, potatoes and peppers are Canada's principal fresh vegetable imports from the United States. The Caribbean, Japan and Hong Kong follow in importance as export markets for fresh vegetables. Exports to the Caribbean,



dependent on the U.S. tourist trade, and Hong Kong are unlikely to show much growth in FY 1985. The Japanese market, limited by plant health considerations, takes mostly onions and asparagus.

Frozen Vegetables: Frozen vegetable exports in FY 1985 are expected to register a 10-percent increase in value and an 11-percent increase in volume over FY 1984. Promotional activities for frozen potato products in Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore should further enhance the already strong Far Eastern market. A 14-percent increase in volume is expected for frozen french fries. A large domestic pack of frozen sweet corn will make a good supply available for export.

Non-Citrus Fresh Fruit: Increased exports of apples, pears and table grapes should boost U.S. export earnings from these commodities to \$251 million, up 9 percent from FY 1984. Supplies of good quality fruit, aggressive promotional activities and expectations that the value of the dollar will stabilize, contribute to this optimism.

The Far Eastern market, including Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan, has been the target of very successful deciduous fruit promotions. New promotion activities are being initiated for apples and pears in the Middle East and Europe and for grapes in the Middle East.

U.S. apple exports will increase during FY 1985 with considerable gains in the Middle East and Far East. Although the export market will be tight due to good 1984 crops in the major producing countries, the United States is expected to maintain and augment newly gained markets through aggressive marketing efforts. In addition, the smaller fruit size and the quality of U.S. supplies is preferred in some important export markets. Sizeable volume increases should come from countries of the Middle East. Exports to Taiwan should recover from last season's downturn. Canada will continue to be an important outlet for U.S. apples. Prospects for a resurgence of apple exports to the Latin American market are unfavorable.

Exports of U.S. pears are expected to increase slightly during FY 1985. This favorable outlook is attributed to crop shortfalls in Europe and Canada coupled with U.S. supplies of pears of a quality and size most preferred in the Scandinavian and Middle Eastern markets. Increased exports to Canada, Sweden and Saudi Arabia will account for most of the gains. Pear exports to the once strong Latin American market are not expected to improve.

The outlook for exports of table grapes is more optimistic than in recent years. Despite a substantially smaller U.S. crop during 1984, there has been a strong demand from principal foreign markets due to the excellent quality of the crop. Canada will remain the principal market for U.S. table grapes. Volume increases are expected in the expanding Far East market.

Citrus: Exports sales of fresh citrus during FY 1985 are forecast at \$400 million, down about 3 percent from the prior fiscal year. Orange and lemon export earnings will remain in the general vicinity of FY 1984 levels while grapefruit returns will be down. Export prospects for the citrus sector are clouded by the ongoing recovery of the Florida and Texas industries from last December's freeze, the persistent strength of the dollar, and a degree of uncertainty over the future of EDB as an approved fumigant and the reliability of alternative treatments.



## EXPORT OUTLOOK

Grapefruit movement to overseas markets in FY 1985 is expected to fall 30,000-40,000 tons below last year's 257,000 ton mark. Intensive promotion efforts should aid sales in Japan, but importers are taking a cautious approach to the current season after having reportedly experienced quality problems with last year's shipments (particularly of early grapefruit) using low temperature treatment as an alternative to EDB fumigation. Japanese importers are seeking to maximize profit margins by organizing a collective purchasing mechanism which will limit imports. In Europe, import demand for U.S. red grapefruit will benefit from smaller export supplies in Israel and Cyprus. U.S. exporters may not be able to take full advantage of this sales opportunity, however, because of the absence of a crop in Texas, higher prices in Florida compared to the previous season, and prevailing exchange rates which make U.S. horticultural products significantly more expensive for European consumers.

Lemon exports in FY 1985 should run close to the 153,000 tons recorded in FY 1984. Exports to Japan, accounting for 80 percent of total volume last year, may edge up slightly, while shipments to Europe may benefit from smaller crops in Spain, Italy and Turkey.

Orange export volume is projected to increase sharply in FY 1985, but lower unit prices will prevent export value from exceeding the \$210 million of last year. The larger Florida crop will encourage additional fruit to move to Canada, and California navel supplies for Hong Kong and Japan will be more favorable. A much larger California Valencia crop also points to increased export sales.

Citrus juice exports will be up 7-10 percent over the \$173 million of FY 1984. Despite a strong U.S. import demand for orange juice, export volume should remain firm because of the duty drawback program which reimburses the import duty paid on the volume of orange juice exported. Orange juice prices have increased noticeably in recent months as is also the case for grapefruit juice which is enjoying a stronger demand in world markets because of tight orange juice supplies. Grapefruit juice exports to Japan should increase with the elimination of the import quota.

Dried Fruit: Although the 1984 raisin crop is expected to be down 18 percent, carryin stocks in excess of 150,000 tons will result in more than adequate supplies of raisins available for domestic and export demand. For FY 1985 U.S. raisin exports could reach 65,000 tons, up 25 percent from last year, but lower unit values will cause export value to drop \$10 or \$15 million. Exports to the European Community (EC) are expected to account for most or all of the volume increase in exports. The strong rate of growth exhibited in FY 1984 will be continued thanks to competitive pricing and the continuation of a \$5 million promotion campaign through FY 1985. In Canada, the Far East and the Middle East, the United States is facing stiffer competition from Turkey, South Africa and Australia as they seek outlets for sales lost to Greece because of EC policies.

Dried prune exports are unlikely to expand from last year's level. Overall world demand is expected to hold up, but the United States will have to compete for existing markets with France whose output is up 39 percent over 1983 at 35,000 tons.



Canned Fruit: Canned fruit exports are expected to register a 5-percent revenue increase on slightly lower volume. Although the California clingstone peach pack has recovered from last year's low level, a small carryin leaves little product available for export. Export volume is expected to decline 17 percent from the already low levels of FY 1984. Fruit cocktail export volume is expected to decline 5 percent due to a reduced supply of pears, but higher unit prices could lead to an increase in export value. Promotion activities for canned peaches and fruit cocktail in the Far East will aid exports although stiff competition for market share is expected from Australia and South Africa. Promotion efforts in the Middle East may permit U.S. exporters to maintain their current market share. Traditional markets in the EC can be expected to show further declines in the face of competition from subsidized Greek and Italian canners.

Hops: The export outlook for U.S. hops and hop extract is not favorable for FY 1985. Exports for the fiscal year are expected to reach only about \$53 million, down 13 percent from the value set in 1984. This reduction is attributed mainly to a world buildup of stocks in breweries, lower demand and the development of higher alpha varieties--thus resulting in lower volume needs.

Wine: Wine exports will likely continue to be sluggish in view of the continued strong dollar and competition from low-priced European wines. Canada and the United Kingdom continue to be the major outlets for U.S. wine exports, accounting for about two-thirds of the total; but in recent years, Japan is showing increasing interest in U.S. wines.

EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
FY 1983 & 1984 ACTUAL AND FY 1985 FORECAST  
(1,000 Metric Tons and \$ Million)

Commodity	FY 1983		FY 1984		FY 1985 FOR.		Commodity	FY 1983		FY 1984		FY 1985 FOR.	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Grapefruit	302	115	257	96	220	84	Lettuce	163	48	161	45	165	46
Lemons	152	91	153	97	155	98	Onions	71	19	97	32	140	39
Oranges & Temples	439	211	384	208	420	210	Tomatoes	79	49	74	44	80	48
Apples	262	140	229	124	245	130	Corn, Canned	66	52	59	49	65	60
Grapes	129	100	111	89	133	100	Corn, Frozen	40	29	36	23	40	26
Raisins	54	95	52	78	65	65	French Fries, Frzn	45	35	57	41	65	46
Prunes	50	64	53	66	53	66	Almonds, Shelled	56	154	62	200	77	216
Citrus Juice(M. ltr.)	435	169	419	173	420	185	Almonds, Prepared	20	63	20	74	23	81
Fruit Juice(M. ltr.)	145	53	141	50	145	58	Walnuts, Inshell	33	55	31	40	36	54

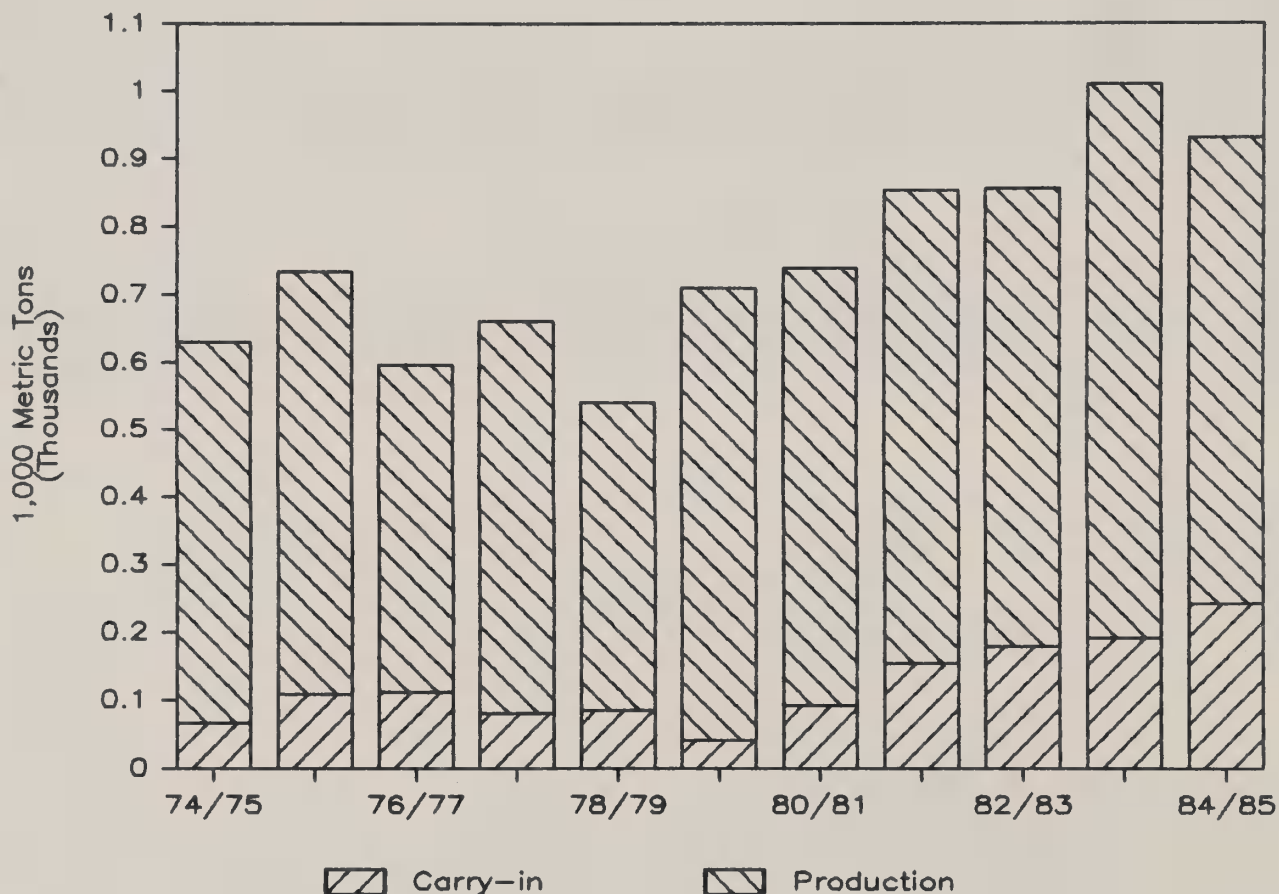
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division  
Commodity Programs, FAS, USDA



WORLD RAISIN SITUATION

World sultana and raisin supplies in 1984/85 are estimated to be down 8 percent from last season. The decline is attributed to smaller crops in the United States, Turkey and Greece during 1984 and the anticipated shorter 1985 crop in Australia. Despite this season's decline, world raisin and sultana supplies remain high, about 40 percent above the 1974-80 average. Prices remain depressed.

## WORLD RAISIN SUPPLIES



Production in 10 major raisin and sultana producing countries for the 1984/85 marketing year <sup>1/</sup> is estimated at 697,000 metric tons, down 16 percent from last season. However, carryin stocks in these countries increased from about 192,000 to 242,000 tons. Total supplies for this season have thus fallen by only 8 percent from last season.

<sup>1/</sup> The 1984/85 marketing year includes Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in late 1984 plus Southern Hemisphere crops which will be harvested early in 1985.



The table below shows the supply and distribution situation in a few key Northern Hemisphere countries. Note that the production estimates shown for the United States have been converted to a packed weight basis and thus do not agree with official USDA production estimates which are presented in sweatbox (unprocessed) weight. The official USDA production estimates for the United States, in metric tons, sweatbox weights, are:

1982/83	267,890
1983/84	359,700
1984/85	295,000

It was necessary to convert U.S. production data to a packed weight basis in the production, supply and distribution table in order to make the U.S. data comparable to those for other countries and to place the U.S. production data on the same packed weight basis as the other supply and distribution elements.

RAISINS & SULTANAS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION  
IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES  
(Metric Tons)

COUNTRY AND YEAR <u>1/</u>	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION <u>2/</u>	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
GREECE								
1982/83.....	57,000	75,000	0	132,000	65,000	7,000	60,000	132,000
1983/84.....	60,000	103,000	0	163,000	85,000	35,000	43,000	163,000
1984/85.....	43,000	75,000	0	118,000	76,000	39,900	2,100	118,000
TURKEY								
1982/83.....	1,000	95,000	0	96,000	85,000	8,000	3,000	96,000
1983/84.....	3,000	100,000	0	103,000	81,300	10,000	11,700	103,000
1984/85.....	11,700	80,000	0	91,700	75,000	11,000	5,700	91,700
MEXICO								
1982/83.....	910	16,000	755	17,665	7,310	10,355	0	17,665
1983/84.....	0	9,120	1,217	10,337	5,673	4,664	0	10,337
1984/85.....	0	6,934	1,000	7,934	4,125	3,809	0	7,934
UNITED STATES <u>3/</u>								
1982/83.....	72,426	246,459	4,836	323,721	51,666	183,691	88,364	323,721
1983/84.....	88,318	330,924	2,674	421,916	52,158	205,898	163,860	421,916
1984/85.....	163,860	274,350	2,000	440,210	65,000	180,000	195,210	440,210
TOTAL								
1982/83.....	131,336	432,459	5,591	569,386	208,976	209,046	151,364	569,386
1983/84.....	151,318	543,044	3,891	698,253	224,131	255,562	218,560	698,253
1984/85.....	218,560	436,284	3,000	657,844	220,125	234,709	203,010	657,844

1/ Marketing years beginning in September. Data for 1984/85 are estimates. 2/ Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purpose. 3/ U.S. production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to make them line up with the other supply and distribution elements. Production estimates on a sweatbox weight basis for 1982/83, 1983/84 and 1984/85, respectively, in metric tons, are 267,890; 359,700 and 295,000. U.S. trade data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census.



United States: Because weather conditions remained favorable, growers in California produced an estimated 295,000 tons of raisins, sweatbox basis, in 1984, about 20 percent above the average output over the past 10 years, but 18 percent less than the record crop of 1983. In view of the large carryin from 1983/84 and the low world market price, the Raisin Bargaining Association negotiated a new two-year agreement with packers which lowered the field price on "free" tonnage raisins for grower members from \$1,300 per short ton (\$1,433 metric) in 1983 to \$700 per short ton (\$772) for 1984 and to \$750 (\$827) for 1985.

Raisin Administrative Committee members approved an extension in the 1983 Raisin Incentive Program which would permit the procurement of reserve pool raisins for export shipment to virtually all destinations at substantially reduced prices. The program has been less effective than expected because of the strong dollar. However, shipments during 1983/84 (September-August) totaled 52,158 tons about 1 percent more than in 1982/83. Shipments to the eight West European countries targeted for special promotion activities increased by 41 percent.

Greece/European Community: The 1984 Greek sultana crop is down from last year's unusually high level. Strong south winds in Crete, where 95 percent of the sultanas are grown, damaged flowers during blossoming. Even though weather conditions during harvest and drying were very good, the 1984 crop will be lower in quality than in 1983.

Sultanas are generally grown on non-irrigated, less fertile slopes which are susceptible to erosion. Vineyard expansion and vine replacement are prohibited by the EC except by permit, but limited amounts of both may be taking place due to the lack of strict controls. The average Greek grower produces 5-10 metric tons per year with family labor, but there are farmers producing 100 tons or more which must hire most of their labor. Even so, their labor costs amount to less than half the minimum grower price. Considerable government aid is provided through the Agricultural Bank of Greece in the form of subsidized fertilizers, pesticides, and in some areas where topography and water resources permit, irrigation projects. These factors and a gradual improvement in cultural practices are expected to lead to a slight growth in average annual sultana production in Greece over the next few years.

For the 1984/85 marketing year, the EC minimum price to growers, in terms of Greek Drachmas, has been raised by 17 percent. However, since November, 1983 the drachma's dollar value has dropped by 24 percent, thus growers will actually receive about 9 percent less in dollar terms this year. The following table summarizes the EC's price support system for sultanas.

Item	Drachmas			U.S. Dollar Equivalent		
	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Minimum price to grower...	96,500	102,870	120,550	1,250	1,080	988
Greek Government income						
support payment to grower:	7,865	9,000	1/	100	94	1/
Processing subsidy.....	24,050	42,050	68,397	340	440	561
Weekly storage subsidy.....	252	564	1/	3.66	5.91	1/

1/ Discontinued for 1984/85.



These data were calculated using European Currency Unit (ECU) green rate conversions of 66.5526 drachmas per ECU for 1982/83, 77.2479 drachmas for 1983/84 and 90.5281 for 1984/85. Dollar conversions are based on average November rates of 72.8 drachmas per dollar in 1982, 95.8 drachmas in 1983 and an estimate of 122 drachmas in 1984.

Greek Government income support payments and the EC's weekly storage subsidies have been dropped from the Greek raisin price support scheme for 1984/85. Under the current year's program, processors are obligated to pay holders of raisins (sultanas), growers or local cooperatives, an additional 1,500 drachmas (\$12.30) per month per ton over and above the minimum grower price for storage for the first 10 months of the marketing year. In actual fact, growers have left storage largely to the local cooperatives because the rate of return on storage is less than the current rate of inflation. Unsold 1984 crop stocks, if any, held at the end of August 1985 will be purchased and taken over by the EC intervention agency YDAGEP for an EC decision on disposal. One other change implemented for the current year was the establishment of a 93,000-ton threshold. If 1984 crop deliveries had exceeded this level, the support levels would have been reduced for the 1985/86 season. Under the 1984/85 system, the net cost of the fruit to the processor (minimum grower price less processing subsidy) is \$458 per ton, down from \$640 per ton last year.

Beginning with the 1984/85 marketing year, Greek raisins and figs must comply with minimum Community quality standards in order to qualify for the EC production aid. Quality has not been a major concern to the Greek sultana grower. Farmers have generally been able to find a local cooperative who would accept any quality fruit in order to earn a return on its investment through storage fees.

Sultanas held by the local cooperatives are available for inspection and purchase by about 10 processors, two owned by the Union of Cooperatives (KSOS), a government financed entity with which the local cooperatives are affiliated giving them some competitive advantages over private sector processors. At present, KSOS is investing over \$30 million in new storage facilities.

Domestic consumption of sultanas is very limited, fluctuating from 3,000 to 6,000 tons annually. Half is used by bakeries and confectionaries with the remainder sold as a snack food mixed with nuts. Exports, including 6,000 to 8,000 tons from the 1983/84 crop, should total around 76,000 tons during 1984/85, 9,000 tons less than last season. Most of this will be destined for the EC although a relatively small quantity may go to the Soviet Union and other non-EC destinations. Processors are free to set export prices without government or EC intervention. Early season shipments from the 1984 crop were being priced about \$100 per ton lower than in 1983.

The support mechanism for Greek sultanas operates under the umbrella of the EC minimum import price (M.I.P.). Because the member states were unable to reach an agreement on proposals to change the system, the M.I.P. was left unchanged at 1,067 European Currency Units (ECUs) per metric ton for the 1984/85 season. However, as of September 1, 1984, the monetary coefficients used to convert the M.I.P. to national currencies, were reset at 1.0, thus effectively raising the minimum prices for sultanas/raisins from "third" countries. For

## RAISINS

the United Kingdom, the Community's largest importer, the M.I.P. was increased from 645 pounds per metric ton to 693 pounds. In West Germany, the increase was from 2,512 marks per metric ton to 2,597 marks.

When it was first established in 1982, the M.I.P. for raisins/sultanas was set equivalent to \$1,000 per ton. Since then the appreciation of the dollar has had the effect of lowering the M.I.P. in dollar terms. For example, the dollar equivalent of the M.I.P. converted from pounds sterling had fallen to around \$850 per ton by August 1984. Under the new EC provisions for the 1984/85 marketing year, beginning September 1, 1984, the M.I.P. for the United Kingdom was raised in dollar terms to \$912/ton. However, the appreciation of the dollar against the pound has continued so that in the United Kingdom the M.I.P. was equivalent to only \$880 in early November.

While the M.I.P. has been declining in dollar terms, the landed cost of U.S. raisins has risen because of U.S. price increases. The following is a comparison applicable for the United Kingdom in dollar terms.

	<u>M.I.P.</u>	<u>U.S. Raisins Landed Cost</u>
March 1984.....	\$957	\$1,113
November 1984.....	\$880	\$1,173

The opposing price trends widened the gap between the M.I.P. and the landed cost of U.S. raisins in the U.K. from \$156 per ton in March to \$293 in November, giving other "third" country suppliers greater flexibility in undercutting the U.S. price.

U.K. import prices for raisins/sultanas were quoted as follows on November 15, 1984:

<u>Source, Type, &amp; Grade</u>	<u>Landed Cost (cif) duty paid in dollars per ton</u>
Greek sultanas, No. 2 1984 crop.....	760
Greek sultanas, No. 4 1983 crop.....	730
Greek sultanas, No. 2 1983 crop.....	775
Afghanistan Red Select raisins 1983 crop.....	862-898
Turkey Standard No. 9 1984 crop.....	886
Iran.....	No supplies available
South Africa.....	No supplies available
Australia 3 or 4 Crown sultanas 1984 crop.....	1,027
United States Thompson Seedless raisins.....	1,173

Turkey: A sultana raisin harvest of about 80,000 tons is estimated for 1984/85 compared to 100,000 tons in 1983/84. The initial fruit set in 1984 was less than in 1983, and a late spring frost further reduced yields. Showers and hail in some locations, combined with wide variations in day and night temperature, resulted in a crop of relatively heterogenous quality. The extension of warm weather until late September helped form a large secondary crop which is included in the 80,000-ton estimate.



The 1984/85 minimum grower price for No. 9 sultanas is 210,000 liras per metric ton, up 33 percent from last year but well below the rate of inflation. In terms of U.S. dollars the price declined by around 13 percent or from \$560 to \$488 per ton.<sup>1/</sup> Growers delivering sultanas to TARIS, the farm sales coop which buys various commodities on behalf of the government to support prices, will receive only 50 percent of their sales proceeds on delivery. The balance will be paid out in two equal installments at 3-month intervals with interest payments at 3 percent per month. The government imposes an export tax on sultanas of \$90 per ton, down from \$110 last season.

Actual exports during 1983/84 totaled around 80,000 tons compared with 84,577 tons in 1982/83. Although the EC's minimum import price caused sharp declines in direct sales to that market, the EC continues to be the major outlet for Turkey's sultanas, taking between 65 and 70 percent of 1983/84 sales (contracts, not actual shipments). Large purchases by the USSR and Arab countries helped Turkey book all uncommitted stocks for shipment.

TURKEY: EXPORTS SALES CONTRACTS FOR SULTANAS 1/  
(Metric Tons)

Destination	1982/83	1983/84
European Communities.....	69,146	43,856
USSR.....	778	9,751
Other Eastern Europe.....	1,456	1,400
Africa & Middle East.....	1,298	6,966
Other Western Europe.....	15,079 <sup>1/</sup>	3,249
Canada.....	1,851	3,543
Other Western Hemisphere.....	653	367
Asia.....	178	751
Other.....	---	21,447 <sup>1/</sup>
Total.....	90,439	91,330

<sup>1/</sup> Export sales or bookings not actual exports. <sup>2/</sup> The bulk of the sultanas booked for these destinations are assumed to be for the EC.

SOURCE: Exporter's Union, Izmir

Tighter EC import controls appear to be the prime concern of the Turkish trade. However, the smaller Greek crop, the continuing devaluation of the lira and the reduction in the export tax may allay these concerns, at least for 1984/85.

<sup>1/</sup> Because growers sell raisins gradually, December 31 exchange rates are used for converting the grower price to dollars. Rates used were 282.2 liras per dollar for the 1983 crop and 430 liras for the 1984 crop.

Assuming a minimum grower price equivalent to \$488 per ton, processing and packing costs of \$120 per ton, an export tax of \$90 per ton and other marketing costs of \$12 per ton, sultanas could be offered for sale at about \$710 per ton f.o.b. Export sales prices around the end of September ranged between \$698 and \$929 per ton f.o.b., depending on quality and destination.

Afghanistan: In August the Afghan delegate to the 1984 International Sultana Conference indicated some expansion in raisin grape output was expected in 1984, but that part of the increase would be exported in the form of fresh grapes to India and Pakistan. He estimated raisin output for 1984 at 100,000 tons, somewhat above the historical average. Trade sources, however, believe the crop will be more in the vicinity of 80,000 tons. The delegate reported exports of 74,260 tons during 1983/84, including 50,240 tons to the Soviet Union. Exports to the United Kingdom and other EC countries dropped dramatically over the past 2 years because of the M.I.P. and EC enforcement of the M.I.P. Afghanistan, seeking hard currency markets, could offer raisins at comparatively low prices.

Iran: Raisin production in Iran appears to have remained relatively static in recent years, averaging about 70,000 tons. Exports for the 1984/85 marketing year are forecast at 40,000 tons, mainly to Persian Gulf countries and Eastern Europe. Iranian imports have virtually disappeared from West European markets over the past several years due to an overvalued currency.

Iran prefers not to carry over stocks from one year to the next. Stocks which cannot be exported are made available for domestic consumption, often under special programs, such as school lunches. National consumption is believed to have risen substantially over the past few years.

Southern Hemisphere: According to estimates made available by their delegations to the 1984 International Sultana Conference, the two major Southern Hemisphere producers will harvest about 100,000 tons of raisins and/or sultanas in 1985. This would be down from 1984 when these countries produced about 111,000 tons. The Southern Hemisphere raisin and sultana situation was reviewed in the June 1984 issue of the Horticultural Products Review Circular. Production estimates contained in that report are revised as follows:

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN AND SULTANA PRODUCTION 1/  
(1,000 Metric tons)

Country	1982	1983	1984
Argentina.....	6.0	7.5	7.5
Australia <u>2/</u> .....	96.2	85.0	82.0
Chile.....	2.5	3.2	3.0
South Africa <u>3/</u> ..	24.8	32.9	29.8
Total.....	129.5	128.6	122.3

1/ Harvest occurs during the first half of the indicated years. Production in 1984 is assigned to the 1983/84 international marketing year. 2/ Includes sultanas, lexia raisins (mostly muscats) and dried currants. 2/ Includes dried currants.



UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF RAISINS  
(METRIC TONS & DOLLARS)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	-----QUANTITY-----		-----VALUE-----	
	08/82-07/83	08/83-07/84	08/82-07/83	08/83-07/84
NORTH AMERICA				
CANADA	6,562	4,283	16,266,952	11,176,865
MEXICO	0	23	792	37,809
SUBTOTAL.....	6,562	4,306	16,267,744	11,214,674
CARIBBEAN				
SUBTOTAL.....	343	507	783,155	985,737
CENTRAL AMERICA				
SUBTOTAL.....	333	315	784,951	631,924
SOUTH AMERICA				
COLOMBIA	346	363	569,364	491,817
VENEZUELA	1,477	652	4,015,943	1,232,201
SURINAM	5	2	11,028	5,028
ECUADOR	55	2	125,896	3,320
PERU	15	1	42,519	964
BRAZIL	287	283	516,404	392,643
ARGENTINA	10	0	19,900	0
SUBTOTAL.....	2,195	1,303	5,301,054	2,125,973
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY				
DENMARK	1,467	2,005	2,699,918	2,958,447
UNITED KINGDOM	2,214	3,462	3,378,035	4,721,226
IRELAND	51	69	66,467	95,381
NETHERLANDS	1,390	1,931	2,704,345	3,063,217
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	870	1,225	2,000,828	2,175,161
FRANCE	528	471	890,276	716,433
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	2,966	2,899	4,883,276	4,107,828
SUBTOTAL.....	9,486	12,062	16,623,145	17,837,693
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
ICELAND	136	94	269,690	162,015
SWEDEN	2,997	3,604	6,382,073	6,286,058
NORWAY	1,030	1,424	2,353,943	2,546,137
FINLAND	978	1,881	2,098,977	3,394,620
AUSTRIA	56	36	89,763	57,408
SWITZERLAND	718	634	1,225,301	890,074
SPAIN	8	32	18,238	49,406
MALTA-GOZO	0	0	756	0
SUBTOTAL.....	5,923	7,705	12,438,741	13,385,718
MIDDLE EAST				
SUBTOTAL.....	994	899	1,951,887	1,504,070
OTHER AFRICA				
SUBTOTAL.....	45	10	89,333	17,533
SOUTH ASIA				
BANGLADESH	0	10	0	12,000
OTHER ASIA				
THAILAND	187	149	381,497	253,856
MALAYSIA	909	1,122	1,788,502	1,745,370
SINGAPORE	505	636	992,520	967,321
INDONESIA	395	425	743,241	761,184
BRUNEI	4	5	7,675	9,968
PHILIPPINES	566	265	1,021,156	398,996
CHINA (MAINLAND)	0	16	0	21,000
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2,307	1,507	4,296,268	2,012,937
HONG KONG	754	833	1,273,835	1,415,054
CHINA (TAIWAN)	3,194	2,481	5,343,406	3,224,363
JAPAN	17,758	14,095	24,601,197	15,282,554
SUBTOTAL.....	26,579	21,534	40,449,297	26,092,603
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA				
AUSTRALIA	0	384	0	527,174
NEW ZEALAND	930	1,037	2,313,158	2,020,056
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	25	21	71,326	57,382
TRUST TERR PAC IS	0	0	1,470	561
SUBTOTAL.....	955	1,442	2,385,954	2,605,173
TOTAL WORLD	53,420	50,095	97,075,261	76,413,098

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

December 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

# PRUNES

## DRIED PRUNE SITUATION

Dried prune supplies in the United States, France and Yugoslavia, the three major exporting countries, are down 3 percent in 1984/85. Above average yields in France, resulting in a 39-percent larger crop, are not expected to offset weather reduced crops in the United States and Yugoslavia.

### DRIED PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY ■ DISTRIBUTION IN SELECTED NORTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1981/82-1983/84 (METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY AND YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
FRANCE 1/								
1982/83.....	5,965	35,600	1,769	43,334	9,330	26,723	7,281	43,334
1983/84.....	7,281	25,200	7,200	39,681	9,700	25,000	4,981	39,681
1984/85.....	4,981	35,000	3,500	43,481	10,000	26,000	7,481	43,481
UNITED STATES 2/								
1982/83.....	59,986	114,310	366	174,662	52,793	75,445	46,424	174,662
1983/84.....	46,424	131,540	743	178,707	52,724	80,182	45,801	178,707
1984/85.....	45,801	127,010	500	173,311	52,000	83,077	38,234	173,311
YUGOSLAVIA 3/								
1982/83.....	240	31,000	0	31,240	27,750	2,500	990	31,240
1983/84.....	990	29,107	0	30,097	25,000	3,500	1,597	30,097
1984/85.....	1,597	22,000	0	23,597	20,000	3,000	597	23,597
TOTAL								
1982/83.....	66,191	180,910	2,135	249,236	89,873	104,668	54,695	249,236
1983/84.....	54,695	185,847	7,943	248,485	87,424	108,682	52,379	248,485
1984/85.....	52,379	184,010	4,000	240,389	82,000	112,077	46,312	240,389

1/ Marketing years beginning September. 2/ Marketing years beginning in August. U.S. production data are shown in natural weights. To be consistent with other supply and distribution elements U.S. production and consumption data must be increased 3 percent. 3/ Marketing years beginning in October.

December 1984

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA  
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

United States: Production of dried prunes is currently estimated to be down 3 percent from 1983. Extremely hot summer temperatures recorded in the major production districts resulted in a heavy fruit drop in many orchards. However, average fruit size was larger. Sugar content was the highest in years, and skin color and texture were excellent. With fractionally smaller carryin stocks, the total supply of dried prunes for 1984/85 is expected to be down 3 percent from last year.



U.S. exports of dried prunes in 1983/84 were down slightly from the previous season. Shipments to Western Europe increased from 59 to 66 percent of the total exports. Sales to nearly all other regions declined. Until 1983/84 Japan was both the largest and fastest growing export market for U.S. prunes. While it remains the largest single market, U.S. sales to Japan declined from 11,203 tons in 1982/83 to 9,537 tons in 1983/84. Export demand in 1984/85 may be weaker because of the large French crop.

France: The 1984/85 French dried prune crop is forecast at 35,000 metric tons, 39 percent above last season and close to the record 1982/83 harvest. Despite a cool, rainy May and a dry July, favorable weather conditions at bloom helped produce a high yield of comparatively small but good quality fruit. With the EC minimum grower price (MGP) up 6 percent in terms of French francs and the processing subsidy down by 7 percent, the net cost of dried prunes to processors will be 13 percent higher in 1984/85. Drying costs in 1983/84 were 2.60 francs (\$0.31) per kilogram.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM PRODUCER PRICE AND  
PROCESSING SUBSIDY FOR DRIED PRUNES  
(September/August Marketing Years)

Item	1982/83	1983/84	1985/85
	-----Francs/kg-----		
Minimum Producer Price <u>1/</u> ...	10.408	11.179	11.827
Processing Subsidy.....	4.193	4.343	4.077
Average Dollar/Franc			
Exchange Rate.....	7.26	8.29	8.80 <u>2/</u>

1/ Basis 66 fruit per 500 grains. 2/ Average exchange rate in August 1984.

France is both an importer and exporter of dried prunes. Local consumption of domestically grown prunes, including the equivalent of 2,500 tons as processed products, such as prune juice, dropped by 11 percent during 1983/84 to 22,500 tons, while exports of French grown prunes were off 28 percent to 6,700 tons. At 9,700 tons, total French exports were almost unchanged between 1982/83 and 1983/84. Exports included 3,000 tons of imported prunes, up six-fold from 1983/84, and were mainly large-sized fruit from the United States. Export prices for French prunes for the September 1983/June 1984 period were up 9.4 percent over 1982/83, substantially less than the 16-percent rise in the value of the dollar for the same period. This has given French exporters a greater competitive advantage in third country markets. Algeria, which takes more than 3,000 tons of prunes per year, is France's largest individual export market. Most other exports go to other EC members.

Yugoslavia: Unfavorable weather conditions are expected to reduce the 1984/85 Yugoslav dried prune crop to 22,000 tons, 24 percent below the excellent 29,107 ton harvest of 1983/84. Frosts, low temperature and spring rains which adversely affected pollination and retarded fruit growth were followed by a prolonged summer drought in the southern and eastern parts of the country. As a result, the fresh plum crop totaled only 642,000 tons in 1984, compared to 991,000 tons in 1983.

## PRUNES

There are no subsidies or government price supports for fresh plums or dried prunes in Yugoslavia. There exists, however, a system of "agreed" prices, actually advance payments to growers, which are set between the processors and growers prior to the harvest. Final payment for the crop depends on the average export price received. The installation of about 100 "mini" dryers on private farms has done much to improve prune quality over the past 3 years.

The smaller 1984 dried prune crop is expected to limit both domestic and export sales during 1984/85. Yugoslav export firms were expected to negotiate sales for between 12,000 and 15,000 tons of the 1984 crop with the Soviet Union under the terms of the 1981/85 USSR-Yugoslav trade agreement. Yugoslav traders have attempted to maximize their sales to West European markets in order to earn the foreign exchange needed to import raw materials, machinery and other agricultural items. There are no export subsidies; but, as a consequence of the continuing devaluation of the dinar, export prices for dried prunes are more attractive.

Export destinations for Yugoslav dried prunes for calendar year 1982 included 18,481 tons to the USSR, about 1,800 tons to other East European countries and about 1,000 tons to Western Europe. Data for 1983 are not yet available.

---

C. Milton Anderson, (202) 447-2252



UNITED STATES: EXPORTS OF DRIED PRUNES  
(METRIC TONS & DOLLARS)

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	-----QUANTITY-----		-----VALUE-----	
	08/82-07/83	08/83-07/84	08/82-07/83	08/83-07/84
NORTH AMERICA				
CANADA	3,380	2,764	4,913,527	3,936,597
MEXICO	417	511	490,346	305,685
SUBTOTAL.....	3,797	3,275	5,403,873	4,242,282
CARIBBEAN				
SUBTOTAL.....	406	569	501,447	694,892
CENTRAL AMERICA				
SUBTOTAL.....	169	142	237,391	182,451
SOUTH AMERICA				
COLOMBIA	339	214	389,412	240,250
VENEZUELA	752	505	1,273,536	866,889
OTHER	97	37	129,862	51,636
SUBTOTAL.....	1,188	756	1,792,810	1,158,775
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY				
DENMARK	1,163	1,360	1,570,590	1,679,946
UNITED KINGDOM	4,039	3,167	4,832,604	3,748,315
IRELAND	78	22	96,534	41,464
NETHERLANDS	1,731	2,283	2,571,685	2,837,275
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	721	650	1,223,741	1,076,468
FRANCE	1,766	4,639	1,970,811	4,657,838
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	4,159	5,303	6,468,503	8,463,244
ITALY	7,155	5,903	5,943,368	5,119,680
GREECE	216	293	273,318	371,943
SUBTOTAL.....	21,028	23,620	24,951,154	27,996,173
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE				
SWEDEN	2,649	2,893	4,687,526	4,674,657
NORWAY	1,680	1,624	2,517,353	2,529,632
FINLAND	2,385	2,617	3,718,712	4,067,112
AUSTRIA	475	360	652,141	493,667
SWITZERLAND	708	631	991,472	864,404
SPAIN	2,041	2,661	2,447,064	3,246,430
OTHER	136	141	183,589	160,629
SUBTOTAL.....	10,074	10,927	15,197,857	16,036,531
EAST EUROPE				
SOVIET UNION	1,497	0	1,518,000	0
YUGOSLAVIA	18	0	10,399	0
SUBTOTAL.....	1,515	0	1,528,399	0
MIDDLE EAST				
SUBTOTAL.....	301	376	405,878	481,718
NORTH AFRICA				
EGYPT	56	67	59,790	81,675
OTHER AFRICA				
SUBTOTAL.....	524	221	544,208	219,962
SOUTH ASIA				
INDIA	2	1	2,883	2,949
OTHER ASIA				
MALAYSIA	318	415	392,692	519,310
SINGAPORE	451	760	670,469	1,028,620
HONG KONG	159	382	227,841	343,990
CHINA (TAIWAN)	511	519	635,852	606,230
JAPAN	11,203	9,537	12,321,284	11,353,065
OTHER	116	56	204,853	89,532
SUBTOTAL.....	12,758	11,669	14,452,991	13,940,747
AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA				
AUSTRALIA	473	670	676,262	947,121
NEW ZEALAND	485	403	740,145	527,527
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	21	27	44,427	57,020
TRUST TERR PAC IS	0	0	552	0
SUBTOTAL.....	979	1,100	1,461,386	1,531,668
TOTAL WORLD	52,793	52,724	66,540,067	66,569,823

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

# U.S. IMPORTS

## U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER 1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS						-BRN, RP, N GR(NOV)	27	33	388	1,810	1,810
APPLES.....(JUL)	5,809	4,398	16,340	23,421	104,406	SPAIN.....	0	0	0	1,496	1,496
CANADA.....	5,740	2,763	8,553	6,177	44,235	GREECE.....	26	33	354	283	283
CHILE.....	-	-	274	732	26,082	-BRN, RP/GRN.(NOV)	188	198	1,335	1,758	1,758
NEW ZEALAND....	40	-	3,151	5,479	15,003	SPAIN.....	168	188	1,197	1,621	1,621
REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	1,450	3,619	10,825	11,785	-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,938	3,796	40,136	45,786	45,786
FRANCE.....	-	175	-	175	6,281	SPAIN.....	3,744	3,681	38,079	43,400	43,400
BANANAS.....(JAN)	253,898	277,139	2,042,295	2,235,433	2,444,715	-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	110	93	1,208	1,409	1,409
COSTA RICA.....	68,176	55,763	486,269	516,673	580,809	GREECE.....	105	51	1,025	1,068	1,068
HONDURAS.....	35,398	60,525	411,121	433,918	499,290	SPAIN.....	3	19	30	143	143
ECUADOR.....	52,977	55,248	393,692	444,536	446,241	PINEAPPLES...(JAN)	10,669	10,007	163,323	164,487	183,669
COLOMBIA.....	44,411	39,385	287,897	404,066	375,547	PHILIPPINES....	4,108	3,752	79,396	78,596	92,873
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	16	17	16	17	2,375	THAILAND.....	3,933	4,453	59,850	63,318	62,489
MEXICO.....	-	5	-	5	1,799	DRIED FRUIT					
NEW ZEALAND....	7	5	7	6	633	APRICOTS....(JUL)	306	672	1,018	1,875	6,087
GRAPEFRUIT...(SEP)	727	908	731	918	1,299	TURKEY.....	274	652	860	1,699	5,629
MEXICO.....	726	795	726	804	1,184	DATES, W/PITS(SEP)	5	6	47	21	5,668
LEMONS.....(AUG)	376	664	1,405	3,955	3,241	IRAN.....	-	-	31	-	4,234
SPAIN.....	-	243	-	3,023	1,649	PAKISTAN.....	-	-	-	-	744
CHILE.....	358	342	1,159	853	1,209	DATES, PITTED(SEP)	22	149	284	203	4,879
LIMES.....(APR)	1,682	2,649	9,525	12,187	18,940	IRAN.....	7	-	73	53	3,010
MEXICO.....	1,187	2,045	7,670	9,488	15,618	IRAQ.....	-	-	-	-	710
BAHAMAS.....	451	553	1,522	2,173	2,647	CHINA (MAINLAND)	14	48	172	48	617
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	1,137	119	10,671	17,433	10,671	DRIED FIGS...(SEP)	1,046	693	1,047	694	2,744
MEXICO.....	1,133	105	9,489	15,479	9,489	GREECE.....	965	666	965	666	2,217
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,022	1,220	6,072	17,448	6,072	TURKEY.....	81	20	81	20	487
MEXICO.....	984	490	3,830	6,654	3,830	RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	811	28	1,066	132	2,692
GRAPES.....(OCT)	55	36	55	36	145,691	MEXICO.....	748	-	999	-	1,884
CHILE.....	0	0	0	0	131,136	REP SOUTH AFRIC	26	13	26	64	372
MANGOES.....(JAN)	342	2,300	39,210	36,464	39,599	FIG PASTE...(SEP)	17	9	137	9	5,491
MEXICO.....	286	2,297	32,325	28,530	32,364	SPAIN.....	-	-	-	-	3,207
HAITI.....	22	-	5,855	6,950	6,194	TURKEY.....	17	-	119	9	996
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	-	2	56,183	45,397	121,611	GREECE.....	-	-	-	-	907
MEXICO.....	-	-	54,396	43,312	110,589	FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)					
MELONS, OTHER(MAY)	1	37	7,657	12,261	39,883	APPLE/PEAR...(JUL)	44,103	68,889	173,089	247,962	549,529
MEXICO.....	-	15	6,248	7,388	18,753	ARGENTINA.....	14,310	29,436	68,183	98,312	137,143
GUATEMALA.....	-	-	814	2,138	7,509	GERMANY, FED. R	11,241	7,355	35,165	41,454	131,734
CHILE.....	-	-	258	1,672	6,757	AUSTRIA.....	6,404	6,177	17,269	28,783	52,849
WATERMELONS.(APR)	0	1	67,682	94,741	99,480	SPAIN.....	588	4,296	1,946	15,139	47,769
MEXICO.....	-	-	67,628	94,604	98,904	REP SOUTH AFRIC	3,696	8,665	17,007	19,339	42,678
PEARS.....(JUL)	443	242	789	1,354	12,421	NETHERLANDS....	1,369	4,607	8,160	16,023	35,306
CHILE.....	-	-	168	243	6,589	FCOJ.....(DEC)	161,001	222,418	1,294,930	1,775,215	1,427,398
AUSTRALIA.....	-	-	72	693	2,679	BRAZIL.....	157,029	216,016	1,191,903	1,687,935	1,321,387
REP SOUTH AFRIC	-	-	-	-	1,998	PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	179	1,741	15,560	15,338	18,169
PINEAPPLES...(JAN)	2,543	2,314	59,879	52,339	68,346	PHILIPPINES....	100	1,689	15,021	13,328	17,611
HONDURAS.....	1,063	362	25,613	26,583	29,037	PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	11,627	6,688	91,267	108,151	105,290
MEXICO.....	652	699	25,531	26,583	28,760	THAILAND.....	3,439	854	47,252	38,251	48,742
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	213	891	213	891	5,694	PHILIPPINES....	6,922	2,852	34,694	51,494	44,747
NEW ZEALAND....	213	891	213	891	5,616	FROZEN FRUIT					
CANNED FRUIT						BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	394	850	3,640	3,860	4,126
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,458	4,440	31,027	38,550	36,284	CANADA.....	394	850	3,640	3,858	4,126
JAPAN.....	2,060	1,828	15,958	16,473	19,521	RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	124	95	344	2,029	500
SPAIN.....	168	1,093	5,632	10,792	5,970	NEW ZEALAND....	90	-	130	296	194
CHINA (TAIWAN)..	288	348	4,494	3,637	4,779	CANADA.....	35	34	111	1,242	182
OLIVES, TOTAL(NOV)	4,849	4,529	49,914	57,731	57,731	UNITED KINGDOM..	-	-	55	181	55
SPAIN.....	4,292	4,076	43,429	50,467	50,467	STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	547	1,109	18,318	22,175	18,720
-BRN, N GR/RP(NOV)	146	186	1,973	2,500	2,500	MEXICO.....	393	745	14,729	18,490	14,920
GREECE.....	145	173	1,776	1,955	1,955	POLAND.....	133	185	2,699	2,356	2,881
SPAIN.....	0	11	21	430	430	FRESH VEGETABLES					
-BRN, GR, N RP(NOV)	440	233	4,874	4,468	4,468	BEANS 2/....(OCT)	162	188	162	188	11,383
SPAIN.....	378	177	4,102	3,376	3,376	MEXICO.....	18	22	18	22	9,653
GREECE.....	51	23	559	581	581						



U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	OCTOBER		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL SEASON
	1983	1984	PREVIOUS	CURRENT			1983	1984	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	1,537	828	1,537	828	65,641	CANADA.....	225	825	1,133	1,856	3,865
MEXICO.....	1,040	3	1,040	3	47,082	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	170	186	264	389	2,976
CANADA.....	484	799	484	799	8,684	BROCCOLI.....(SEP)	1,232	2,061	2,298	4,638	27,376
NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	-	-	8,060	MEXICO.....	1,136	1,659	2,011	3,875	23,652
CARROTS 2/.....(OCT)	8,994	12,786	8,994	12,786	67,889	GUATEMALA.....	96	402	287	763	3,696
CANADA.....	8,827	12,594	8,827	12,594	62,571	CAULIFLOWER.....(SEP)	983	1,904	1,822	2,965	11,295
CAULIFLOWER.....(OCT)	1,935	1,223	1,935	1,223	6,502	MEXICO.....	608	1,605	1,148	2,431	9,537
CANADA.....	1,919	1,205	1,919	1,205	5,218	GUATEMALA.....	374	299	670	532	1,694
MEXICO.....	-	-	-	-	1,098	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	1,035	1,380	6,470	5,497	9,381
CELERY.....(OCT)	1,509	1,172	1,509	1,172	3,481	DOMINICAN REPUB	682	750	3,288	3,116	4,182
CANADA.....	1,509	1,172	1,509	1,172	3,415	GUATEMALA.....	102	81	1,609	517	2,635
CUCUMBERS.....(OCT)	55	161	55	161	177,815	EL SALVADOR.....	203	439	1,168	1,144	2,054
MEXICO.....	10	75	10	75	165,750	POTATOES.....(SEP)	621	2,005	1,316	4,515	17,789
EGGPLANT.....(OCT)	130	74	130	74	18,295	CANADA.....	621	2,005	1,295	4,515	17,732
MEXICO.....	87	32	87	32	17,564	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.	-	-	-	-	-
GARLIC.....(OCT)	457	515	457	515	17,001	MUSHROOMS.....(JAN)	67	119	619	821	719
MEXICO.....	157	112	157	112	13,127	JAPAN.....	30	78	286	347	336
ARGENTINA.....	-	-	-	-	2,140	CHILE.....	-	3	141	172	143
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	141	676	141	676	14,197	KOREA, REPUBLIC	17	11	69	109	95
CANADA.....	139	667	139	667	7,460	CHINA (TAIWAN).....	12	11	76	101	86
MEXICO.....	-	-	-	-	6,614	TREE NUTS	-	-	-	-	-
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	33	158	33	158	20,905	COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	3,556	2,127	37,974	32,799	45,057
MEXICO.....	30	85	30	85	19,929	PHILIPPINES.....	3,364	1,918	35,781	30,869	42,347
ONIONS, NEC.....(OCT)	1,265	1,604	1,265	1,604	122,587	BRAZILS, UNSH (AUG)	283	769	1,575	1,801	6,365
MEXICO.....	256	392	256	392	92,572	BRAZIL.....	282	769	1,466	1,799	6,171
CANADA.....	847	1,089	847	1,089	18,625	PISTACH, UNSH (AUG)	257	3,063	388	6,049	4,800
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	2,391	2,204	2,391	2,204	97,986	IRAN.....	234	3,043	306	6,010	4,533
MEXICO.....	1,990	1,496	1,990	1,496	91,264	BRAZILS, SHLD (AUG)	584	318	1,555	1,114	4,483
POTATO, SEED.....(OCT)	22	75	22	75	31,942	BRAZIL.....	345	179	1,112	750	3,091
CANADA.....	22	52	22	52	31,619	PERU.....	90	90	255	242	875
POTATO, TABLE.....(OCT)	6,690	20,291	6,690	20,291	95,946	CASHEW KRNLS (AUG)	5,807	3,758	15,564	10,904	42,831
CANADA.....	6,689	20,162	6,689	20,162	93,943	INDIA.....	3,760	2,266	8,829	6,714	22,157
SQUASH.....(OCT)	1,431	904	1,431	904	59,590	BRAZIL.....	1,109	857	4,493	2,474	13,023
MEXICO.....	1,421	854	1,421	854	57,546	FILBERT, SHLD (AUG)	76	160	254	593	3,607
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	21,605	16,114	21,605	16,114	381,244	TURKEY.....	25	141	191	528	2,941
MEXICO.....	21,470	15,955	21,470	15,955	377,127	ITALY.....	-	10	0	10	558
ASPARAGUS.....(FEB)	772	753	8,137	5,105	9,210	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO.....	597	642	7,909	4,965	8,541	HOPS.....(SEP)	30,027	66,927	50,303	66,927	6,713,343
CANNED VEGETABLES	-	-	-	-	-	GERMANY, FED. R	2,427	0	2,427	0	4,786,134
PIMIENTOS.....(AUG)	555	441	1,529	1,327	7,756	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	0	0	0	0	1,362,308
SPAIN.....	555	441	1,479	1,327	7,576	GRAPE WINE	-	-	-	-	-
TOMATO PASTE.....(JUL)	5,900	2,438	16,823	11,450	81,412	(1,000 LITERS)	-	-	-	-	-
MEXICO.....	1,692	245	3,780	1,441	24,144	CHAMPAGNE.....(JAN)	4,578	5,795	29,942	40,772	42,046
PORTUGAL.....	1,009	603	4,641	2,564	23,016	ITALY.....	2,216	2,954	14,732	20,429	20,714
ITALY.....	1,426	451	2,025	1,011	9,327	FRANCE.....	1,209	1,540	6,760	9,854	9,897
TOMATO SAUCE.....(JUL)	2,013	750	3,953	3,555	13,551	SPAIN.....	975	1,155	7,029	9,065	9,547
ISRAEL.....	1,415	647	2,364	2,322	9,128	TABLE WINE.....(JAN)	38,533	35,395	341,880	360,639	420,568
SPAIN.....	55	62	102	254	1,773	ITALY.....	22,684	19,386	196,913	191,587	240,142
TOMATOES.....(JUL)	16,209	8,423	23,935	21,183	111,189	FRANCE.....	7,171	7,551	66,974	84,941	84,283
ITALY.....	4,904	4,185	7,065	8,645	37,726	GERMANY, FED. R	4,924	5,481	46,690	49,149	57,018
SPAIN.....	4,627	2,636	6,727	6,127	34,872	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,000	2,293	14,753	15,617	19,098
ISRAEL.....	5,717	995	7,181	2,170	23,551	ITALY.....	920	878	7,443	8,217	9,562
ARTICHOKES.....(JAN)	1,201	2,032	11,044	15,206	13,012	SPAIN.....	871	1,311	5,987	6,238	8,006
SPAIN.....	1,162	2,011	10,865	14,888	12,801	CUT FLOWERS	-	-	-	-	-
ASPARAGUS.....(APR)	176	378	744	2,073	1,678	(1,000 UNITS)	-	-	-	-	-
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	157	358	622	1,459	1,387	ROSES.....(JAN)	12,111	14,091	105,318	135,009	126,095
MUSHROOMS.....(JUL)	3,516	4,667	18,700	25,594	68,848	COLOMBIA.....	9,364	11,281	81,765	103,663	98,706
CHINA (TAIWAN).....	1,594	2,637	8,641	10,672	25,052	CARNATIONS.....(JAN)	45,637	51,741	433,988	530,569	522,909
CHINA (MAINLAND).....	1,245	1,117	5,282	6,066	20,229	COLOMBIA.....	44,060	50,626	415,698	507,115	502,149
HONG KONG.....	339	428	2,386	3,224	9,421	-	-	-	-	-	-
FROZEN VEGETABLES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEAS.....(SEP)	754	1,344	2,056	3,292	8,296	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED  
 9RN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED  
 FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH

CORRECTION: The August Import Table published in the November Circular is incorrect. A correct August Import Table may be obtained by contacting the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-3423.

## U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS										
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEASON- 1983	OCTOBER 1984	FROM 1983 TO 1984	PERCENT CHANGE	SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS			
							1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEASON- 1983	OCTOBER 1984
----- (IN METRIC TONS) -----										
ORANGES, FRESH (NOV 1)										
CANADA.....	9,553	2,914	162,760	120,269	-70	-20	4,614	2,973	15,440	11,616
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	23,504	809	-97	-25	2,032	1,168	3,246	2,039
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	4,477	---	-100	-43	125	162	279	+6
DENMARK.....	---	---	50	---	-100	-100	---	---	164	---
FRANCE.....	---	---	3,325	315	-91	-36	---	---	2,819	1,810
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	1,472	2	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	59	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	16,404	389	-98	-98	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	2,707	103	-96	-96	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	105	2	-98	-98	---	---	39	1
NORWAY.....	---	---	755	---	-100	-100	---	---	307	202
SWEDEN.....	---	---	2,211	40	-98	-98	---	---	3,592	2,292
OTHER.....	---	---	30	23	-22	-22	---	---	3,315	1,890
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	31,605	875	-97	-97	---	---	394	36
LATIN AMERICA.....	98	90	721	464	-9	-36	---	---	1,883	50
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	6P	42	1,717	1,151	-39	-33	---	---	3,483	1,199
HONG KONG.....	11,903	5,579	117,315	101,260	-53	-14	---	---	7,895	+69
JAPAN.....	1,702	1,716	87,210	83,469	+1	-6	---	---	4,871	+63
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	4,032	1,311	59,745	50,142	-67	-16	---	---	3,814	+85
WORLD TOTAL.....	27,356	11,651	461,073	367,628	-57	-20	---	---	9,209	20,274
GRAPES, FRESH (JULY 1)										
CANADA.....	3,913	3,923	6,667	6,011	-6	-10	---	---	2,438	52,901
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	8,913	3,798	11,000	4,065	-57	-63	---	---	24,641	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	83	198	1,140	140	-83	-83	---	---	1,690	7,741
FRANCE.....	5,940	2,132	6,502	2,183	-64	-66	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	405	103	509	120	-75	-76	---	---	50	207
IRELAND.....	18	---	---	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	2,255	1,068	3,671	1,222	-53	-67	---	---	257	30
UNITED KINGDOM.....	215	294	3,218	3,41	+35	+57	---	---	---	209
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
FINLAND.....	63	---	63	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	236
SWEDEN.....	341	53	552	53	-85	-90	---	---	---	868
OTHER.....	101	102	101	102	+1	+1	---	---	---	269
TOTAL EUROPE.....	9,423	3,950	11,716	4,220	-58	-64	---	---	---	2
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	1,767
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	3	18	22	408	+101	---	---	---	---	500
HONG KONG.....	70	65	126	120	-7	-4	---	---	---	2,134
JAPAN.....	3,331	3,721	6,442	4,245	+12	-34	---	---	---	6,459
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	29	20	84	84	-33	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	16,769	11,487	25,046	14,739	-31	-41	---	---	---	---
LEMONS, FRESH (AUG 1)										
CANADA.....	902	607	3,052	2,161	-33	-29	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	508	73	2,395	73	-86	-97	---	---	---	---
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	35	---	256	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
FRANCE.....	243	---	1,449	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	17	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	3	---	3	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
NETHERLANDS.....	228	73	374	73	-68	-80	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	269	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
FINLAND.....	---	---	47	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	17	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	191	35	503	35	-81	-93	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	60	---	---	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	759	109	3,090	109	-86	-96	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	-100	-100	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	22	11	140	19	-100	-59	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	467	511	1,090	1,171	+14	+3	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	12,839	10,241	24,465	26,323	-20	-8	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	143	159	181	181	+5	+14	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	15,110	11,614	31,966	28,181	-23	-12	---	---	---	---
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)										
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PEARS, FRESH (JULY 1)										
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHINA, TAIWAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAPES, FRESH (JUNE 1)										
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ONIONS, FRESH (OCT 1)										
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POTATOES, FRESH (OCT 1)										
CANADA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
LATIN AMERICA.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WORLD TOTAL.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA										

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA



SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS  
SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- 1983	OCTOBER 1984	CHANGE FROM 1983
PERCENT	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1)	10	172	71	-10	-82
CANADA.....	27	75	75	-100	-60
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	5	1	-100	-24
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
ITALY.....	25	60	15	-100	-85
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
SWEDEN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE.....	27	75	75	-100	-60
LATIN AMERICA.....	2	4	35	-87	-74
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	2	13	52	-672	-25
HONG KONG.....	5	29	102	-666	-235
JAPAN.....	1	4	12	-614	-116
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	14	32	17	-95	-46
WORLD TOTAL.....	70	197	178	-29	-10
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	143	577	423	-10	-25
PEACHES, SWEET & TART, CND:					
CANADA.....	596	2,717	3,420	-64	-28
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	221	1,175	745	-11	-37
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
ITALY.....	22	22	22	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	150	150	150	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	150	150	150	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	60	523	160	-325	-69
FINLAND.....	14	105	150	-100	-100
NORWAY.....	124	105	150	-100	-100
SWEDEN.....	15	105	150	-100	-100
OTHER.....	56	295	209	-66	-69
TOTAL EUROPE.....	115	17	144	-66	-69
LATIN AMERICA.....	17	56	62	-157	-21
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	40	163	5	-100	-100
HONG KONG.....	30	163	5	-100	-100
JAPAN.....	30	163	5	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	105	220	19	-73	-81
WORLD TOTAL.....	1,122	116	227	-36	-66
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	966	5,214	4,699	-12	-10
CHERRIES, SWEET & TART, CND:					
CANADA.....	33	468	112	-100	-76
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	75	16	-249	-81
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
ITALY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
FINLAND.....	2	2	5	-264	-64
NORWAY.....	2	2	10	-50	-37
SWEDEN.....	2	2	10	-50	-37
OTHER.....	2	2	10	-50	-37
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4	79	47	-105	-39
LATIN AMERICA.....	3	5	10	-86	-71
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	13	2	-100	-99
HONG KONG.....	1	22	20	-100	-99
JAPAN.....	155	259	207	-65	-20
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	25	84	291	-102	-237
WORLD TOTAL.....	221	933	699	-30	-26
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	134	933	699	-30	-26
CHERRIES, MARACINO, CANNED (JULY 1)					
CANADA.....	25	56	37	-59	-60
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	4	20	13	-73	-74
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
ITALY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
FINLAND.....	7	12	10	-27	-15
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
SWEDEN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE.....	11	32	26	-22	-19
LATIN AMERICA.....	5	49	216	-95	-363
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	11	34	41	-63	-29
HONG KONG.....	37	121	75	-13	-73
JAPAN.....	3	15	55	-60	-69
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	34	290	264	-24	-8
WORLD TOTAL.....	123	596	772	-28	-10
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	123	596	772	-28	-10

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS  
SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	1984	SEASON- 1983	OCTOBER 1984	CHANGE FROM 1983
PERCENT	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
APRICOTS, CANNED (JUNE 1)	1	7	7	-100	-71
CANADA.....	1	7	7	-100	-71
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	1	7	7	-100	-71
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
ITALY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
SWEDEN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
WORLD TOTAL.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
MIXTURES >= FRUIT, PROD/PREF:					
CANADA.....	424	1,354	7,299	-174	-22
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	77	651	255	-97	-61
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
ITALY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
FINLAND.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
NORWAY.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
SWEDEN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
LATIN AMERICA.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
HONG KONG.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
JAPAN.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
WORLD TOTAL.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1	1	1	-100	-100
PEACHES, CANNED (JUNE 1).....					
CANADA.....	392	1,330	7,972	-162	-9
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	43	21	111	-51	-87
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	5	2	17	-73	-83
ITALY.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
NETHERLANDS.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
UNITED KINGDOM.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
OTHER EUROPE.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
FINLAND.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
NORWAY.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
SWEDEN.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
OTHER.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
TOTAL EUROPE.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
LATIN AMERICA.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
HONG KONG.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
JAPAN.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	15	15	15	-100	-100
WORLD TOTAL.....	1570	2,330	6,656	-80	-26
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	1570	2,330	6,656	-80	-26

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA

## U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS  
SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

[illegible]

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA



HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA



## U.S. EXPORTS

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS  
SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	OCTOBER		SEASON-		PERCENT	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
----- (IN METRIC TONS) -----						
GARLIC DEHYDRATED (JAN 1)						
CANADA.....	69	78	549	544	+13	-1
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	167	53	643	872	-68	+36
BELGIUM-LUX.....	13	---	16	84	-100	+302
DENMARK.....	1	---	9	24	-100	+178
FRANCE.....	22	10	22	140	***	+535
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	145	35	337	331	-76	-5
IRELAND.....	1	3	3	5	***	+121
ITALY.....	---	2	2	3	***	+100
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	143	73	-49	---
UNITED KINGDOM.....	8	7	113	241	-16	+114
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	29	31	***	---
FINLAND.....	---	10	29	4	***	---
NORWAY.....	---	1	4	4	***	---
SWEDEN.....	23	5	55	55	-77	+1
OTHER.....	9	3	72	93	-59	+30
TOTAL EUROPE.....	199	72	801	1,055	-64	+32
LATIN AMERICA.....	9	199	169	392	-96	+132
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	57	2	10	69	-90	+567
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	2	***	---
JAPAN.....	10	34	72	217	+261	+201
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	29	39	436	622	+34	+43
WORLD TOTAL.....	368	227	2,038	2,900	-38	+42

PRUNES (AUG1).....	373	287	683	760	5	+1
CANADA.....	2,598	3,597	5,980	7,396	+31	+32
TOTAL EC.....	124	93	223	250	-75	+4
BELGIUM-LUX.....	283	240	526	741	-15	+15
DENMARK.....	407	419	503	576	+3	+15
FRANCE.....	326	743	1,345	1,602	+128	+19
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	17	2	97	21	-87	-78
GREECE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
IRELAND.....	---	---	---	16	---	---
ITALY.....	778	1,666	1,569	3,098	+114	+97
NETHERLANDS.....	308	94	724	816	-69	+13
UNITED KINGDOM.....	347	141	903	796	-59	-20
OTHER EUROPE.....	682	627	1,902	1,545	-8	-19
FINLAND.....	163	167	547	429	+3	-22
NORWAY.....	441	311	869	705	-29	-19
SWEDEN.....	366	472	1,694	1,130	-29	-24
OTHER.....	4,239	4,973	10,792	11,706	+17	+8
TOTAL EUROPE.....	95	130	200	238	+37	+29
LATIN AMERICA.....	126	100	416	151	-21	-64
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	230	14	262	40	-94	-85
HONG KONG.....	908	541	2,272	1,814	-40	-20
JAPAN.....	308	541	2,272	1,814	-40	-20
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	6,356	6,390	935	935	+35	-1
WORLD TOTAL.....	6,356	6,390	15,522	15,663	+29	---

[illegible]

SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS  
SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-SEPTEMBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON		OCTOBER : 1984		SEASON- 1983		OCTOBER : 1984		OCT:ROS- OCT		PERCENT	
----- (IN METRIC TONS) -----											
MORANGE OIL (NOV 1)											
CANADA.....	4	8	36	54	+93	+52					
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	104	50	979	750	-52	-23					
BELGIUM-LUX.....	6	2	28	18	-61	-35					
DENMARK.....	3	---	23	5	-100	-76					
FRANCE.....	13	17	101	55	-4	-46					
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	7	24	260	232	+229	-1					
GREECE.....	---	---	2	2	---	---					
IRELAND.....	---	---	12	10	---	-16					
ITALY.....	---	---	16	16	---	---					
NETHERLANDS.....	69	6	483	287	-91	-41					
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	54	124	---	+132					
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	---	---	---					
FINLAND.....	1	1	3	3	+97	-1					
SWEDEN.....	---	---	1	7	---	+341					
OTHER.....	13	6	149	306	-53	+105					
TOTAL EUROPE.....	118	57	1,132	1,066	-52	-6					
LATIN AMERICA.....	29	8	491	496	-72	-4					
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	---	---	2	19	---	+197					
HONG KONG.....	---	---	69	6	---	-72					
JAPAN.....	40	22	455	345	-45	-24					
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	3	3	134	240	+62	+80					
WORLD TOTAL.....	193	105	2,319	2,227	-46	-4					

[illegible][illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, FAS/USDA



SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS: QUANTITY OF U.S. EXPORTS  
SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS

SEPTEMBER AND SEASON-OCTOBER 1984, WITH COMPARISONS									
COMMODITY/COUNTRY AND BEGINNING OF SEASON	1983	OCTOBER 1984	SEASON- 1983	OCTOBER 1984	CHANGE				
					: FROM 1983	: OCT-BOSS- 10CT			
					GALLONS	PERCENT			
SINGLE-STRENGTH JUICES									
GRAPEFRUIT (NOV 1)									
CANADA.....	76,575	23,121	1,213,500	264,033	-70	-78			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	4,050	32,130	760,042	635,610	+693	-16			
FRANCE.....	---	32,130	378,837	278,184	***	-27			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	3,431	35,053	***	+922			
ITALY.....	4,050	---	323,955	316,061	-100	-2			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	733	---	---			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	53,819	5,579	---	-90			
OTHER EUROPE.....	752	---	6,539	252	-100	-96			
NORWAY.....	---	---	---	346	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	4,362	---	21,343	11,505	-100	-46			
OTHER.....	9,164	32,976	787,924	648,213	+260	-18			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	734	---	2,567	3,626	-100	+41			
LATIN AMERICA.....	13,956	8,219	132,466	128,294	-41	-3			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	4,526	---	100,058	76,584	+	-23			
HONG KONG.....	13,779	7,691	266,415	233,949	-44	-12			
JAPAN.....	53,181	23,294	463,028	400,878	-56	-13			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	171,915	99,887	2,965,958	1,555,577	-42	-41			
WORLD TOTAL.....	480,144	142,461	1,269,146	338,696	-70	-58			
PINEAPPLE (JUNE 1)									
CANADA.....	---	---	---	31,168	---	---			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	74,632	---	---			
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	904	---	---			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	475	---	---			
ITALY.....	---	---	---	65,996	---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	200	---	---			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	6,738	---	---			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	829	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	2,792	---	---			
OTHER.....	---	---	---	600	---	---			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	---	---	---	77,414	---	---			
LATIN AMERICA.....	1,109	---	3,801	39,934	---	-48			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	10,245	---	94,877	78,028	+17	-18			
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	938	---	---			
JAPAN.....	808	2,857	4,841	4,685	+254	-3			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	21,147	62,692	300,693	176,787	+196	-41			
WORLD TOTAL.....	513,453	226,841	1,750,772	841,600	-56	-52			
CONCENTRATED JUICES									
ORANGE, NOT-PACK (NOV 1)									
CANADA.....	59,246	13,566	707,955	504,903	-77	-29			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	78,874	21,850	1,318,727	1,017,055	-72	-23			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	1,105	---	4,738	156,349	-100	+249			
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	60,908	---	---			
FRANCE.....	16,567	---	41,767	83,161	-100	+99			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	10,800	---	355,143	70,140	-100	-80			
GREECE.....	---	---	---	600	---	---			
IRELAND.....	17,875	---	262,859	162,373	-100	-38			
ITALY.....	---	---	---	1,125	---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....	320	---	97,090	32,267	-100	-67			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	32,207	---	444,420	450,132	-100	+1			
OTHER EUROPE.....	18,030	---	55,470	74,880	-100	+35			
NORWAY.....	---	---	111,318	---	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	158,323	242,704	-73	+53			
OTHER.....	9,4519	2,400	1,643,838	1,334,641	-77	-19			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	106,423	24,450	3,359	81,664	-98	+160			
LATIN AMERICA.....	14,117	240	258,108	323,051	-22	+25			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	27,802	---	460,379	438,750	+143	-5			
HONG KONG.....	14,028	---	161,061	197,596	-26	+23			
JAPAN.....	251,025	88,410	2,678,880	1,443,405	-66	-46			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	485,098	186,337	5,941,610	4,324,010	-62	-27			
WORLD TOTAL.....	32,808	23,064	498,350	198,089	-30	-60			
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, CONC NOV 1									
CANADA.....	---	---	---	123,434	---	---			
TOTAL EC-TEN.....	---	---	---	303,122	---	---			
BELGIUM-LUX.....	---	---	---	4,482	---	---			
DENMARK.....	---	---	---	19,692	---	---			
FRANCE.....	---	---	---	50,200	---	---			
GERMANY, FED. REP.....	---	---	---	780	---	---			
NETHERLANDS.....	---	---	---	44,962	---	---			
UNITED KINGDOM.....	---	---	---	7,800	---	---			
OTHER EUROPE.....	---	---	---	6,988	---	---			
SWEDEN.....	---	---	---	---	---	---			
OTHER.....	3,900	---	---	3,900	---	---			
TOTAL EUROPE.....	55,263	396,545	307,501	434,335	***	+259			
LATIN AMERICA.....	3,900	1,759	353	-100	-80	---			
BERMUDA AND CARIBBEAN.....	28,290	6,411	83,672	50,902	-77	-39			
HONG KONG.....	---	---	---	34,111	---	---			
JAPAN.....	---	---	---	805,063	---	---			
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	---	---	---	350,536	---	---			
WORLD TOTAL.....	66,207	88,638	1,378,937	1,531,841	+34	+11			

## U.S. EXPORTS

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION FAS/USDA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
USDA-FAS  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
PERMIT No. G-262

If your address should be changed \_\_\_\_\_ PRINT  
OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and  
return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 6018 So.  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Washington, D.C. 20250

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* A subscription to the monthly Horticultural Products \*  
\* Review Circular (#10015) may be obtained at an annual \*  
\* cost of \$20 (domestic) and \$30 (foreign) by writing \*  
\* directly to: \*  
\* \*  
\* Foreign Agricultural Service \*  
\* Information Division \*  
\* Information Services Staff, Room 4644-S \*  
\* U.S. Department of Agricultural \*  
\* Washington, D.C. 20250 \*  
\*\*\*\*\*